Why I Am An Osteopath*

A. T. STILL

The Medical Incubator has had an unbroken privilege in choice of places, the very best soil, the best thermometers, the best attention and also the prayers of the whole world for all ages. The box has been kept filled with eggs during all this time hoping that a chicken could be hatched to take the name that had long been waiting for him, the Medical Game Cock, whose spurs and force could successfully combat the Cock of Disease. The chicken hoped for has never been hatched. This incubator has had eggs put in it from all the hens that have laid nostrums and they have failed to hatch a single specific rooster for any disease. It is estimated that five hundred new eggs or nostrums are put under this hen or incubator every month, only to fail—they hatch, rot, burst and stink.

We have had pathologists, chemists, allopaths, homeopaths, electropaths, waterpaths, until it would make you tired to listen to the 'paths, and all have proven to be lamentable failures. We have listened to their request and advice for thousands of years and the promises they have made have been abortions. From them we have nothing to hope. Our road is straight through the woods. Old trees must fall, stumps must be taken out, trees of life and hope must be planted to declare the intelligence of the Architect of Life. The osteopaths are the army all ready to combat. Our captain is the God of Nature who has never failed in any of His plans or specifications, and His promise is be thou faithful unto the end and the reward shall be good health every day, and He says, hope thou and Me.

Allow me to say that I love the old doctors for their faithfulness; I pity them for their universal failure. I know their intentions were good. If any one of the 'pathies or the whole of them, had produced a single panacea for any disease it would be different, but I have spent a life in acquainting myself with what they say and do, and I think I would be dishonest to the youth, the middle-aged and to the coming generations to recommend that which I know is not true. I want to emphasize that my vote is now, first, last and all the time, and has been for the last thirty-five years, against the use of anything but Nature's remedies for treating the sick.

The special panacea, surgery, which has been a growing curse for many years is the desire for the unwarranted use of the knife, the excuse for which is the effort to seek a cure for this and that disease by mutilating the body and throwing away that which is useful and should be retained as a part of the human body for its longevity and comfort. The medical doctor reasons that the body has chemicals in it that have to be met with other chemicals or poisons. The drugs which are chemical products have been administered according to his direction and have failed to relieve a suffering head, neck, chest, abdomen, pelvis, or any organ.

The symptomatologist comes forward and describes, classifies and names the disease and prescribes his remedies. We ask him why he did not give us those names a week sooner. His answer is “we have to wait long enough for the disease to develop before we are warranted in giving names.” This is a fairly good acknowledgment that he did not know what the disease was. Does the doctor say he did not dope with the same blindness? No, he says “I dosed and dosed freely for a number of days until I found I had smallpox to content with. Had I known it was small-

* Reprint from Osteopathy, Research and Practice.

(Continued on page 32)
LIMITING OSTEOPATHY.

LOUISE A. GROFF, M.D., D. O.
Somerset, Colo.

One would think from reading the article on "New York Ideals" by Dr. C. W. Young of St. Paul, Minn., in "The Western Osteopath," April 14 (the article published by Dr. R. H. Williams of Kansas City) that Osteopathy had reached its limit before it came to the treatment of diphtheria.

He writes "the writer has the profoundest admiration for the attitude taken by Dr. Williams and several other osteopathic editors, whose children died of diphtheria after the osteopathic therapeutics as the New York Association would limit them, proved unavailing. These physicians had been lulled to sleep by the teaching that the ten fingers alone were sufficient to handle serious cases. When the ten fingers failed, theseocked from the sleep, and unmerciful of the lacerated feelings that would make less unselfish men keep quiet, they have done their utmost to rouse others from their sleep. Candid investigation followed, and then came conviction that there is merit in antitoxin, and that our profession should be given the credit due it on this subject, because those particular osteopaths were not successful in those particular cases, and as though all cases of diphtheria treated with antitoxin recovered, when statistics show the contrary. It was only a few years ago when the successful treatment of Hay Fever by osteopathy was not known by osteopaths, and a few years more may develop in osteopathy regarding the treatment of diphtheria. The kidneys were not involved 111 this case, and they were discharged when the serum used. I objected but was overruled and, in twenty minutes after the serum was given the boy died. It seems to me that it is our business as osteopaths to study the immunizing mechanism of the body and strive to develop a way to stimulate it to greater activity in the treatment of the infectious diseases instead of making light of the "ten finger" method, which is nothing more nor less than discrediting osteopathy which we all realize is still in its experimental stage but with great latent possibilities.

I am heartily in accord with the resolution of the New York Association, that when the so-called antitoxins are foundest admiration for the patient treated with antitoxin. For my part I think it wise at present to enter into the merits and demerits of serum therapy as it tends to discourage dependence upon osteopathic therapeutics in serious cases.

MENTAL ANATOMY.

F. P. MILLARD, D. O.
(Toronto, Ontario.)

Dr. Chas. Green of New York once asked an eminent bacteriologist what he thought of diphtheria antitoxin (indicated by his finger in the region of the 12th dorsal). The eminent M. D. had just returned from abroad, where he had been meeting many celebrities, and was giving an elaborate dissertation on the diagnostic features essential to the physician reaching prognostic conclusions. Out of the mentioning of the five layers of muscles, the kidneys, lower dorsal and lumbar vertebra, the eminent physician lost interest at a loss to proceed. He had agreed with Dr. Green that the kidneys were involved in this case, and they were discussing treatment as well as diagnostic
points. At Dr. Green's request, he palpated the region mentioned, but detected no palpation, although a specific lesion existed.

In turn, Dr. Green was asked his diagnosis, and like a true Osteopathic physician, proceeded from an anatomical standpoint the significance of his lesion and its bearings upon the kidney diseases.

As Osteopathic physicians we have acquired an extra sense. One patient described it thus: "You seem to have been in part of my body." One of your phenomena. We picture beneath our finger the various tissues, organs, nerves, vessels, etc. We see the great ganglions sympathetic chain, lying in its protected position ventral to the vertebral column, the heart, as they connect singly, in some regions, and doubly in others, with the nerves from the spinal cord. The various motor connections and distributions are clear to us. The innervation of muscles and the sympathetic organs, nerve supply classified and detailed. The osteopathic vision is a clear one, and must be kept as such or else our results will be wrong. Our vision that was first necessarily acquired becomes a part of us, a new sense, so to speak.

Our fingers play upon the spinal column intelligently, because we know the rudiments of the normal tone that is found in a normal body. The thirty-one pair of spinal nerves where we veer into a sympathetic union, or find that lesion discord will produce disharmony. Some have finer pictures in their minds than others will. It will depend upon the amount of study and research the individual has done.

A student in one of our Osteopathic colleges expect to have the minute details of a mental picture that the great McConnell, who has spent years in research work, has. Could an immature brain grasp the minutiae of the microscopic morphology of a Louisa Burns' mind?—the cerebral cortex that has built his way to a scientific union, or find that lesion discord will produce disharmony. Some have finer pictures in their minds than others will. It will depend upon the amount of study and research the individual has done.

Osteopathy is the science of osteopathic colleges expect to have the minute details of a mental picture that the great McConnell, who has spent years in research work, has. Could an immature brain grasp the minutiae of the microscopic morphology of a Louisa Burns' mind?—the cerebral cortex that has built his way to a scientific union, or find that lesion discord will produce disharmony. Some have finer pictures in their minds than others will. It will depend upon the amount of study and research the individual has done.

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There is a profession today that offers as many opportunities for scientific achievement to the ambitious young man or woman as does osteopathy. This science, representing an independent school of the healing art, has engaged the public's favor for the past twenty years. Its growth and development have been rapid, and most important of all, the science as a whole demanded a type of education that commands the respect of all thinking people. Marked progress is being made in its scientific evolution, clearly showing that preciseness and development processes.

Its relations to the biological sciences are the closest, and absolutely compatible with modern thought and current development. The field of osteopathy is illimitable, and the opportunities for scientific development are probably without a parallel.

Osteopathy is not a biologic science that the osteopathic principle does not permeate. In fact, the sciences of life are the ground-work upon which the practice of osteopathy is built. The properties of protoplasm, the combination of colloids, as expressed through biotic energy in the form of organism, and the response of the individual to function, environment and adaptation, constitute the foundation of osteopathy. From these facts are derived the laws of adjustment and hygiene that form the superstructure of the healing art, as exemplified by the science of osteopathy.

OSTEOPATHY—BOTH COMPLETE AND DISTINGUISHABLE.
The essential distinctive qualities of osteopathy penetrate and dominate the entire field of medicine— the causes of disease, its processes, diagnostic features and treatment. The vital point as pertains to the school of osteopathy is not an appendage or side issue to other methods, but is a complete system of treatment. It is distinctive. It is a new science.

In its narrowest sense, osteopathy is the method of preventing, palliating and curing disorders by characteristic methods. The essential feature of osteopathy is our understanding and interpretation of the cause of disease.

But the fundamental point is the dependence of the integrity of the body economy upon structural intactness. Given a body mechanically perfect, it is a biologic axiom that the physiological functioning will be uninterrupted.

From the time the student enters college he must know that osteopathy represents something far different than obtaining facts pertaining to anatomy, physiology and chemistry, and then apply these facts to the diagnostic field, to be followed by a few movements with the expectation that disease conditions are to be corrected. Instead, the profession curriculum is taught from the osteopathic concept. It is not the memorization of facts that commands the respect of all thinking people. Marked progress is being made in its scientific evolution, clearly showing that preciseness and development processes.

Much time is spent in thoroughly understanding the facts and mastering the principles that underlie all the facts. The osteopathic student is given the ability to diagnose diseases. He is taught to recognize and understand the facts that make up the cause of disease. The student learns the laws of nature and the forces that are at work in the body. He learns to recognize the factors that are causative in the production of disease and how they are related to the body as a whole. He is taught to apply the laws of nature and the forces that are at work in the body to the treatment of disease.

The student is taught the principle of the nerve system and how it controls the body. He is taught to understand the importance of the nerve system in the maintenance of health and in the production of disease. He is taught to recognize the importance of the nerve system in the production of disease and how it is related to the body as a whole. He is taught to apply the laws of nature and the forces that are at work in the body to the treatment of disease.

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Osteopathic Truth

grounding the principles of osteopathy, so that the student is well aware of the sound argument of the science. This is followed by careful and useful work in technique. The thorough education of the tactile sense is no small part of the success of the practicing physician. He must absolutely know the normal both anatomically and physiologically before he can appreciate a subnormal with any degree of certainty.

The last years are devoted to the application of various data to the whole field of diseased conditions. The student learns to diagnose correctly by tracing the relationship of the condition, which he observes in his patient, to the causative lesion. A lesion, be it understood, is any disturbance from normal in structure or environment which tends to produce changes in function of any part of the organism.

Adjustment the Basic Principle.

The principle upon which the science of osteopathy is based is "adjustment," in whatever field the maladjustment may occur, whether it be structural, mental, or dietetic. It is the belief and teaching of osteopathy that disease has its basic origin in a variation from normal in one or more of these fields and the application of the principle is to seek out the maladjustment and, if possible, correct it wherever found. Thus one may readily see the breadth of the application of the basic view-point in the osteopathic school.

It may be well to emphasize the osteopathic concept of disease a little further, in view of the fact that we utilize, more or less, the data found in the text books of the older schools. It is true that a fact is a fact whether we need it or not, but it is also true that either the interpretation or application of the facts may include a wide range. Thus, a certain scientific quirk may be only one link in a sequence of a correlated process.

Anatomy is anatomy to be sure, but there is a difference in the interpretation of the anatomy in osteopathy, surgery and drugs. In the first instance, osteopathy, an understanding of anatomic structure and its mechanical application, is as fundamental to the osteopathic school as a thorough familiarity of the most complicated mechanism is to a scientific engineer, and the parallel is far more complicated, for the body is not only a mechanism, but in addition a self-reparative and self-cure mechanism. And right here rests the crux of the osteopathic divergence in the support of a truly scientific osteopathic school. (application) that the bodily forces contain the means of self-cure. In fact, no other interpretation is scientific. Thus this thoroughly appreciated has been the reason why drugs are a failure, for the forces are not there to act. This emphasizes again the point that the basic view-point in the osteopathic school is not the art or the disease process, but the cause of the disordered condition, and what is required in the vast majority of cases is that we simply "assist nature by removing the obstruction or blockage so that normalization may take place. The forces of nature and no other are the ones that do the healing. The osteopathic student is taught to recognize the symptoms of disease, express disease conditions, and accordingly adjust the body constituents so that nature may continue along the lines of health requirements.

Osteopathy thus represents a definite and comprehensive principle that unifies the many facts as well as supplying etiologic, diagnostic, pathologic and therapeutic knowledge of the first importance. Osteopathy is a complete system that represents an eternal principle by maintaining that the bodily forces are all-sufficient, if only rightly directed; for nature alone can repair a tissue or heal a wound.

Chicago College Catalog.

We do not know who wrote the above, but it is true that the catalog of the Chicago College of Osteopathy, and it contains much that is worth reprinting. In fact, we are sure that every osteopathic student will find in it a new form of stating some familiar fact that will awaken thought along a new channel and thereby prove an inspiration.

There is a peculiar significance in one sentence: "Every study in the curriculum is taught from the osteopathic concept.

If this is true of the Chicago College; if all of the branches are taught so as to coordinate and articulate with the true osteopathic concept, Osteopathic Truth rejoices with exceeding great joy. We do not doubt in the least the sincerity of the writer who made this statement. We hope it is a demonstrable fact.

We shall be equally glad to learn that the other colleges are correlating their teaching in the same manner, and that they are announcing such teaching. It is our hope, indeed, to secure the cooperation of the colleges so that thorough investigation may be carried out, jointly with the A. O. A. inspection if possible, or independently if a joint inspection cannot be arranged.

As elsewhere stated in this number, there is not a disposition, so far as the editor is aware, on the part of anyone associated with this publication, to unjustly criticize the schools. Some of us are idealists, and we hope that all have high ideals. But while it is easy to talk about hitching your wagon to a star, we do not remember having seen very many stars trailing conventionally, or to use the term, the descent of expectation of a school or of the student might become capable or competent to judge? Surely, it is within the office of the A. O. A. to inspect the schools and suggest changes in the curriculum and to insist upon them when necessary under the penalty of non-recognition of the school. This should be true not only in theory, but in practice.

The speaker continued, stating that should the A. O. A. interfere with the polices of a school, it is probably modifying the rights of the stockholders of the school. Tell me please, are the schools of osteopathy to be operated for the benefit of the stockholders only or are they to develop osteopathic physicians of the first order? Had it not been for the opinion of the wise men in the spring of 1914, we would have had a medical school established and associated with the Home of Osteopathy, where the students would receive credit for their three years' work at the A. S. O. and with an additional year at the medical school, receive the degree. It was the force brought to bear by the graduates that killed this animal near at hand before it had time to hatch-

The mind of the student who wishes to defend the poor stockholder, and modify osteopathy, this action on the part of the alumni, was wrong; he should have believed that it was right. Should the schools be permitted to teach whatever they wish, these stockholders would be offering courses in anything they might think would bring in the Almighty Dollar, and Osteopathy would be relegated to the background. I beg to call your attention to the 1916-17 catalogue of one of the larger schools, in fact, the largest school. I feel confident you will agree with me that this catalogue is given equal space with osteopathy, if not featured to a greater degree. Why? Probably because the stockholders believe it will bring them in more money. The present money to what the student already has to spend for his tuition for the osteopathic education he hopes to receive.

I have listened many times to Dr. Charles E. Still tell the students that "we, the A. S. O., depend upon the stockholders for everything, and not more than the students depend upon us." Truly, the A. O. A. and the
schools should work hand in hand together, and the principle and policy should be true osteopathy to the core and to this end, the best possible way would be to endow the schools. This is being attempted by some of the schools and it is our hope it may be in all.

The spirit of the convention at Kansas City was to all intents and purposes purely osteopathic, and it permits one to believe we have successfully weathered the storm waged by the pro-medics and hyphenates and are well started on the campaign for true osteopathy and true osteopaths. With the A. O. A. manned by real osteopaths and the A. O. A., not dictating, but compelling the schools to eliminate the undesirable features and to teach osteopathy as it should be taught, osteopathy will be given its life plan and then Dr. Still will not have labored in vain.

If everyone who enlists in the osteopathic army could only know the Old Doctor and hear from him of the struggles, sacrifices, hardships and difficulties he experienced to follow the truth as he saw it, in a word if everyone could catch his spirit all our problems would be easy to solve. He has given his life, and all the worldly goods he possessed for osteopathy, and when he passes to the new life after his life on this plane has been spent, he will leave, of earthly riches but little more than he had when he entered it. Have we the right to place dollars above principle when he has given so much that we may have osteopathy? I say "No." "Daddy" tells us he has given us only the start in osteopathy and it is our privilege to develop it to the best of our ability, and not to sell it for a "mess of pottage."

We are of the opinion that any suggestions offered or insisted upon by the A. O. A. to the schools will work no hardship upon them. What we need and much more real osteopaths given to the field and fewer pseudos and those longing for "broader osteopathy" and "medical degree."

Make Every Patient a Missionary

The Herald of Osteopathy is a monthly osteopathic missionary for the laity. Every new patient should be given at least a year's subscription to the Herald. It costs only 50 cents and brings in returns beyond computation.

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F. L. LINK, Business Manager
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

GEO. W. REID, D. O., Editor

TRAIN UP A CHILD IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO.

Eighteen years as an osteopathic physician in Los Angeles in the obstetrical division of our work more than justifies the mention of an ideal for our profession.

In this period it has only been necessary to resort to instrumentation on five occasions. Twice only very partial help was rendered. The fifth time such a successful complete control over the child was had that no anesthetic was required — even the patient did not know when the instruments were placed. This was a dry birth of more than forty-eight hours' duration. The length of time required for the preparation of patient — the unwrapping of the cord and the rehabilitation of the child to breathing was only six minutes.

There is not a question of doubt in my mind that as the osteopathic obstetrician raises himself to higher and higher attainments the pains and pangs of childbirth will be practically reduced to a thin minimum, instrumentation will be exceedingly rare and anesthesia uncalled for.

Certainly with such an eighteen years' experience I have the right to say to the osteopathic profession that we should minister at the birth of every child, take charge of the birth, deliver it and shape it, train it and culture it, fashion it after the only true laws of mental and physical development until it reaches its majority (barring accidents) a perfect specimen of manhood or womanhood.

Surely we have here a basic ideal for the osteopathic profession.

GEORGE F. BURTON, D. O.

THE SERUM NUTS.

THOMAS L. RAY, D. O.
(Fort Worth, Tex.)

[Editor's Note.—The following statement on the antitoxin discussion from ex-President Ray, was in response to a request from the manufacturers for an expression for the A. O. A. Journal; but same failed to appear in said Journal.]

The writer has been somewhat amused at the contention in the osteopathic profession who have been championing antitoxin and other medical products. Indeed we have been surprised and somewhat alarmed at the apparent seriousness with which some of the profession have taken them. I am sure the practitioners who have treated it in many instances with greater success than where the antitoxin has been administered.

It was Dr. Charles Still, I believe, who was the first osteopath reported to have coped successfully in an epidemic of diphtheria at Red Wing, Minn. Dr. Hook, of Cherokeee, Ia., during this discussion, made a report in which he gave a number of cases treated successfully by osteopaths, others treated by the serum and osteopathy where death ensued. Dr. A. D. Ray, of Cleburne, Tex., at a state convention, reported his work in this disease as being successful, except in some cases in which the antitoxin was used. The writer has treated twelve cases successfully, all but two without antitoxin. The two in question were the most seriously ill of the twelve.

During the past eighteen years, the family who is otherwise osteopathic had a case of diphtheria and, feeling that it was not an osteopathic case, called another physician who administered antitoxin, after which the child's heart soon ceased to beat. The parents have since censured themselves for not having osteopathy in this case. The antitoxin advocates will, of course, say that the antitoxin was not administered properly, which may be true. They will doubtless also say that the cases treated by the writer were not true cases of diphtheria. We feel sure that they were. We also know that most of the cases of follicular diphtheria are pronounced by the ordinary physician and the serum is administered, which, in a way, accounts for the reduced mortality.

Our osteopathic antitoxin advocates tell us that guinea pigs not only do not die, but are not made sick when it is administered. If they are givven to the field and fewer pseudos, we would all then hail antitoxin as a panacea. These same advocates surely do not mean to convey the idea that the same is true on the human being.

We do not doubt in the least that antitoxin is a great improvement over former methods of medical treatment for diphtheria. We feel, too, that it has sufficient men to champion it in the medical ranks. The osteopath has enough that is new and wonderful to present to the world and to champion and be enthusiastic about, without turning aside and losing his identity in forwarding the serum treatment.

(Continued on page 32)

To have a thing is nothing.
If you have no chance to show it
To know a thing is nothing.
Unless others know you know it.

Osteopathic Truth is an excellent medium for letting others know what you have, as well as what you know.

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OCTOBER, 1916

YOUR CHARITY.

Editing a publication is no small task. It is more difficult during the first few issues. Your charity, therefore, is desired. We believe that the results of time will justify the wisdom of those responsible for Osteopathic Truth. The purpose and policy of the paper were outlined in the first edition. It is hardly necessary, therefore, to say anything more along this line, yet we wish to assure our readers that the spirit which prompted the birth of Osteopathic Truth is a virile one, one concerned only with the welfare of osteopathy and the osteopathic profession. No one connected with Osteopathic Truth is receiving any recompense for his services. On the other hand many of them have made costly sacrifices in money as well as time in order that the publication might be launched and made permanent. This being the case we feel no hesitancy in asking for

YOUR CO-OPERATION.

Osteopathic Truth is edited and published by osteopathic physicians of the osteopathic profession. We already have the assurance of sufficient support and co-operation to make of it a publication that will be indispensable to every member of the osteopathic profession. We propose to make it constructive and practical. To this end we are going to draw upon the experiences of our most successful practitioners. Not only will technique as it relates to structural adjustment be considered by some of our best technicians, but technique as it relates to other phases of osteopathic practice will be considered also. Particularly do we desire the co-operation of every member of the profession in furnishing us with personals, appropriate clippings and the news of all osteopathic societies. Then, of course, we would not have you overlook the matter of

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

We are glad to supply a few sample copies to give the profession ample opportunity to become familiar with the publication, its aims and purposes. There is a limit, however, to the number of sample copies we can supply. Osteopathic Truth must be self-supporting and hence your subscription is necessary. Send in your dollar at once to any one of the subscription or business managers. It will be the best dollar investment you have ever made. Do this now as you cannot afford to miss a single copy of this latest addition to osteopathic journalism.

CHANGE OF EDITORSHIP.

Owing to the serious illness of the wife of the Editor of Osteopathic Truth, which illness has so unfortunately delayed this publication, Dr. E. M. Downing has tendered his resignation to the Advisory Board, and Dr. George Reid, of Worcester, Mass., has been selected to succeed him as Editor-in-chief. Dr. Reid needs no introduction to the profession, for he has made himself most favorably known to us through his Editorship of the Herald of Osteopathy, a fine, high grade, field journal, which has stood for genuine, straightforward Osteopathy, and has preached the gospel of Osteopathic truth to the laity with dignified and convincing clearness and force. This little monthly visitor ought to find its way into the homes of all of our patients and representative citizens, for it is a valuable educator of the masses along Osteopathic lines. In securing Dr. Reid as Editor-in-chief of Osteopathic Truth, we believe we have acted wisely, and bespeak a fine future for it under his able leadership. Dr. Downing will continue as associate editor.

OSTEOPATHIC ATMOSPHERE.

There are many things that are essential in the preparation of recruits for the osteopathic profession. The teachers must be loyal as well as efficient, and, moreover, they must be actuated by motives that are above reproach. If all teachers in any college measure up to these requirements, there can be no question concerning the wholesomeness of the atmosphere about such an institution. It will be decidedly osteopathic and the students will be aware of this fact. Their thoughts and habits will be moulded accordingly. They will receive in the course of their training a proper conception of osteopathy, and, providing there are no misfits among them, they will all reflect honor on the cause they have espoused.

For the good of the students as well as that of the profession, the character of the atmosphere prevailing at our colleges must not be overlooked or ignored. We must see to it that it is distinctly osteopathic. If it is not osteopathic, the lesion should be discovered and properly adjusted. This is a matter that is of vital concern to the
future of Osteopathy. Every half-baked or hyphenated recruit that is turned out by our colleges, every one that has failed in obtaining a clear and unadulterated understanding of osteopathic principles and practice reflects discredit on the osteopathic profession. This being the case, the profession has a right to dictate definite standards of education, and insist that the college authorities make a determined effort to meet these standards. In case the authorities of any one of the colleges ignore the standard set by the profession, this fact should be given publicity through our periodicals and definite steps at redress should be taken.

If all of our institutions were under the control of the profession at large, matters of this sort might easily be adjusted. But, while our institutions are controlled by private capital and run with the view to deriving dividends for those who own the stock, the problem is not so simple. Our only means of redress in such cases is to make the facts known to the profession and encourage all prospective students to patronize the colleges where osteopathic principles and practice are given due emphasis.

We have no desire to deal harshly or be unfair with any of our institutions. They are essential to our very existence as a profession. We simply crave their steadfast loyalty to osteopathic fundamentals. We desire to have them so emphasize those things essentially osteopathic that no possible basis be left for confusing incipientals with fundamentals. We desire to have them turn physicians who are osteopathic and are glad to be known as such. The world is sadly in need of osteopaths—not the “physician first, osteopath second” kind—but genuine, dyed-in-the-wool osteopaths, osteopaths of the A. T. Still type, who know how to “find it, fix it, and leave it alone”.

We believe, with few exceptions, our college authorities are sincere, that they have the best interests of osteopathy at heart, that if they err it is either accidental or incidental rather than intentional. No doubt, the desire of the vast majority of our instructors is to train up their students in the way they should go and if they fail in this it is not owing to lack of good intentions. There is good ground, however, for believing that the motives of some of our instructors are not above reproach. Osteopathy suffers because of their selfish motives. They are after the “loaves and fishes”, pure and simple. Such professors constitute one of the greatest menaces to osteopathy. They give rise to an unwholesome college atmosphere wherever they are found. The ambition and ideals of the students in such colleges are detrimentally influenced thereby, giving rise to an abnormally large percentage of inefficient graduates.

The one and only aim of Osteopathic Colleges is, or should be, to grind out Osteopathic physicians who are genuine and efficient. If they fail in this, then they forfeit their right to continued existence. Every instructor in our Osteopathic Colleges, therefore, should be, first of all, osteopathic in spirit. This alone will guarantee to the student an environment best adapted to his needs. The osteopathic student must be given to understand that the D. O. degree is sufficient, that the M. D. degree is not essential to his best usefulness and that it may be even detrimental to his success, that is, unless he desires to take up some special line of work as, for example, surgery.

Osteopaths are scarce and it will be many, many years before the demand (which is ever increasing) for genuine osteopathic physicians is supplied. On the other hand, there is an over-abundance of surgeons and far too many drug dispensers already. So let us hew to the line and see to it that a genuine osteopathic atmosphere prevails at all the colleges to the end that the largest possible percentage of graduates be thoroughly efficient.

**"THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY"**

Under the above title is printed in this issue an article which is found in the catalog of the Chicago College of Osteopathy. While the entire paper is worth reading, there is one sentence that is an outstanding statement. It affords the reason, in fact, for reprinting the article. This is as follows:

“Every study in the curriculum is taught from the osteopathic concept.”

In a note following the paper, the writer of this editorial suggests that it would be a move right along the policies of Osteopathic Truth for an inspection to be undertaken under the direction of this publication. Such an inspection might be made, as there stated, either conjointly with the A. O. A., or independently.

INSPECT THE COLLEGES.

It is not fair to the colleges to criticize them on hearsay. There was probably never any institution which wholly pleased or satisfied every student and everyone else associated with it. That our colleges have merited a great deal of adverse criticism there can be no doubt or question, be the reasons what they may. That some of the criticisms directed against them have been unjust no fair-minded person can deny.

Because you knew of some conditions that existed when you were a student some years ago, you are not justified in assuming that these particular conditions have not been corrected now.

And further, if you are told by an alumnus of a distant school that conditions are intolerable in a certain college located in the city or state where this critic resides, you may find on investigation that his
A FAIR UNBIASED INSPECTION.

This is written with the hope that an inspection may be promptly arranged for which shall be absolutely fair and impartial, and that the reports of such inspection shall be made to the publishers of Osteopathic Truth for the sole purpose of enabling the profession to give its support to the schools which are measuring up to the standards embodied in the sentence quoted above. If we do this, if we follow the advice given by a writer whose letter was published in the last issue of this journal, and forget any sentimental allegiance or affiliation except that which we owe to the profession and to humanity, and if we give our active support to those colleges that are giving their students a square deal by teaching them straight osteopathy all along the line, withdrawing all support from any that may be found delinquent in this respect, then Osteopathic Truth will have achieved a big gain.

A NOT IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

To finance this inspection need not be a serious problem if there is the general response there should be. It would seem wise to choose for inspectors others than residents of the cities where the colleges are located, but we need not send a man across the continent. Fair, fearless, honest and capable men can be found in every state who will render this service to the profession. We suggest that three men or women make a study of the methods followed in each college, always provided that such inspection can be made with the consent and cooperation of the schools themselves.

Let all who consider this a wise plan send a contribution to cover the expense, and place in nomination any whom they believe will prove wise and impartial inspectors. Also, further suggestions are invited along this line.

The writer offers this proposition on his own individual responsibility. It was imperative for him to relinquish the editorship of Osteopathic Truth, much as he regrets the necessity for so doing. He placed the matter of this inspection before the new editor, but has not heard from him positively regarding it. However, since this is actually constructive work, and in accordance with the announced policy of the founders of Osteopathic Truth, he does it with the hope that it will prove to be one upbuilding act of his brief editorial career.

E. M. D.

HAY FEVER PATIENTS DEFY GOLDENROD AND RAGWEED.

Dr. John H. Bailey, of Philadelphia, has demonstrated that osteopathy can take the sneeze out of Hay Fever. A report was opened June 27th at the first clinic with a view to determining whether the results were lasting. On Sept. 16th, he sent letters to these patients asking that they give him a report of their condition. In every case, with the exception of perhaps one or two, the report was of a favorable character, indicating that the results were of a permanent nature. Many of the cases had slight recurrences of their trouble, but nothing to compare with former years, and those who took additional treatment this year were speedily relieved of all recurring symptoms.

Encouraged by the results last year, Dr. Bailey has published a similar clinic this year. Accordingly, his second annual Hay Fever clinic was opened on Aug. 15th. It lasted until Sept. 29th, during which time thirteen clinic sessions were held, fifty-eight patients reported, and a total of two hundred seventy-four treatments given. There were forty-two males and sixteen females who applied for treatment.

The number of annual attacks were divided as follows:

17 patients with at least 5 annual attacks.
12 patients with between 5 and 10 annual attacks.
18 patients with between 10 and 20 annual attacks.
14 patients with between 20 and 30 annual attacks.
5 patients with between 30 and 40 annual attacks.
1 patient with more than 50 annual attacks.

Of these, two claim to have had Hay Fever all the year round, any slight dust bringing on an attack. Of the sixty-one patients who suffered for six years and the other for three years.

Ages of patients:
6 patients 10 to 20 years.
7 patients 20 to 30 years.
18 patients 30 to 40 years.
14 patients 40 to 50 years.
8 patients 50 to 60 years.
6 patients 60 to 70 years.
1 patient over 70 years.

Of the fifty-eight patients who reported for treatment, seventeen of these received less than three treatments each, and these are not included in the percentages reported. The percentages, therefore, are based on the remaining forty-one cases. Of this number, thirty-nine report “attack arrested,” two “only fair results.” Thus, leave untreated attacks were arrested in ninety-five percent of the cases treated, and this despite the fact that not one of these patients received more than five treatments. Some of them only received three treatments.

Last year, Dr. Bailey stated in his report, “A great number of Hay Fever cases are followed by asthma.” This

The Serum Nuts

(Continued from page 29)

Our attitude in this matter is that we should instruct our patrons that osteopathy can and does handle diphtheria successfully. Knowing to the prevalence of the opinion that antitoxin is effective, we will submit to its being used if they so desire. We feel sure that the results under antitoxin are greatly superior if supplemented by osteopathic treatment instead of medical treatment.

Our treatment in diphtheria consists of osteopathic treatment to give freedom to the motive power of the kidneys, liver, lungs and heart, or to the vital forces in general; a complete fast until the body is thoroughly cleansed. They should also ingest sufficient water to keep the specific gravity of the urine as low as ten-fifteen, administered rectally if it cannot be taken naturally.

To discard a rational treatment on account of two or three known deaths is the height of folly. Our attitude in this matter is that if it cannot be taken naturally.

Why I Am An Osteopath.

(Continued from page 25)
year he tabulated his cases more accurately and in going over his records he found to his great surprise that eighty percent of the patients presenting themselves exhibited a history of finishing the hay fever season with asthma. These asthmatic symptoms, he found, continued up to October or November in some of the cases even to January, and, in some instances, they last the whole winter.

The patients were submitted to the same tests. They were taken in automobiles through fields of goldenrod and ragweed. Thirty patients went on the trip, and not one of them sneezed. All of the patients were examined the evening following the trip and no ill effects were discovered.

The Philadelphia North American, of Sept. 22nd, contained a very interesting write-up of the test trip. A very impressive feature of the write-up was a photograph showing the patients standing in a field of golden rod up to their necks. This write-up is so interesting that we quote it in full.

Thirty men and women who a year ago were being tortured and troubled by hay fever walked yesterday without any sneezing, according to a report by Dr. J. H. Bailey to patients who have taken treatment since August 15 at the Philadelphia Osteopathic Hospital, 822 North Twenty-third street, Philadelphia.

A year ago, if you had as much as mentioned ragweed or goldenrod, and with all men, you would have started a paroxysm of sneezing, while a bouquet of golden rod to them was as a red rag to a bull.

Yesterday they walked thru the weeds up to their shoulders. They plucked goldenrod, wore it in their hats and coat lapels, buried their faces in it.

Unaffected by Dust.

In two automobiles they toured suburban roads that hay two inches in dust. The atmosphere was thick enough to bring tears to the eyes of a sensitive throat. The polen-dusted clouds, passing over the heads where the pollen-polluted winds swept the pollen dust into their eyes, noses and mouths, were the sneeze average for the entire thirty patients for the two tests.

The tour led from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, 3524 North Twenty-third street, thru Philadelphia to Sixty-seventh street and Elmwood avenue, the extreme southwestern corner of the city. Here is a field of weeds that were not better for a hay fever test if it had been planted for the purpose.

The thirty patients, ten men and twenty women, stood on the edge of the field at first like a boy hesitating on the bank of a swimming pool when the water is cold. Their hay fever had disappeared so far as they could tell, but this seemed like tempting fate. Would they ever be able to mis goldenrod and goldenrod without sneezing?

Walter L. Miller, a 19-year-old patient of 3423 North Oxford street, who had hay fever since he was 9 years old, 30 years ago, walked in this field, kicked a clump of golden rod contemptuously with his foot and ran his fingers thru the blossoms without regret.

David Reid, 3913 North Ringgold street, a tall, broad-shouldered fellow, cured after three years of hay fever, followed young Miller and plunged into ragweed without fear. He did not sneeze.

Another man skipped across the field, scattering the weeds as he ran, and planted himself in the middle of the infested plot. A woman stepped in cautiously and began her attack on the weeds. She did not sneeze.

In two minutes thirty patients had scattered themselves over the field, and not one of them sneezed. It was uncanny at first. If there had been one sneeze, it would have been impossible to say whether it was caused by a boy hesitating on the bank of a swimming pool when the water is cold, or by a bouquet of golden rod to them was as a red rag to a bull.

Test a Severe One.

Anybody who has had hay fever or who has seen persons tortured by it will better appreciate what the test meant. After the session among the ragweed the ten automobiles took up the trail once more, thru the woods of Ti punion avenue to Pennose Perry bridge, thru clouds of dust, past ragweed, and goldenrod.

They skirted the edges of fields yellow with ragweed and goldenrod and still others flourishing with low ragweed, which Assistant Prof. C. E. Thumm, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who was with the party, called "ammodora artemisioides."

Seven physicians who assisted Doctor Bailey in the clinics this year accompanied the patients. They were Drs. A. F. Arthur, Tommio Creafro, R. L. Hildridge, H. Balloon, Charles Graber, William Perry and Francis Smith.

Dr. R. H. Williams, who came all the way from Kansas City to witness the test, pronounced it wonderful. But no physician in the party was half so happy as one of the thirty patients.

They had not sneezed.

THREE TO ONE.

The One Being a Regular, His Word Went Without Question.

Three doctors, two osteopaths and one homoeopath, recently examined a case and pronounced it infantile paralysis. It was a mild case, to be sure, but all the classical symptoms were present, including slight paralysis of the right foot and ankle. The case was quarantined in order that the public might be duly protected. At this juncture, the family called in an allopathic physician, who diagnosed a case of osteopathy, having within a year or so delivered some lectures before various clubs and societies on "Medical Frauds," in which they delivered one lecture to the osteopathic school.

This doctor, on his second visit, maintained that the other doctors had made a mistake. He pronounced the board of health, and immediately the quarantine was lifted. Not one of the three doctors involved in the case was consulted. Even the one who reported the case was completely ignored and the report was heralded in the paper the next day that the case was improperly diagnosed. This doctor went to the city hall to confer with the secretary of the board of health, but failed to find him in. Then, wrote a letter to the paper, which appeared in the Worchester Evening Gazette, Sept. 14th.

"In order that the public may not be misled by the case," he said, "I wish to say that the doctor of the case may be made public in your columns."

"When first seen last Tuesday by the undersigned, the patient presented all the symptoms which the local medical authorities describe as accompanying the abortive type of infantile paralysis. After waiting for a period of 36 hours, three of the other doctors not having changed, a consultant of long experience was called, who agreed with the original diagnosis. The case was then sent to the state hospital.

"Notwithstanding the conclusions arrived at, in order that the child might enjoy the benefit of any doubt, a second physician was called in for another examination. Notwithstanding the conclusions arrived at, in order that the child might enjoy the benefit of any doubt, a second physician was called in for another examination. Notwithstanding the conclusions arrived at, in order that the child might enjoy the benefit of any doubt, a second physician was called in for another examination. Notwithstanding the conclusions arrived at, in order that the child might enjoy the benefit of any doubt, a second physician was called in for another examination. Notwithstanding the conclusions arrived at, in order that the child might enjoy the benefit of any doubt, a second physician was called in for another examination. Notwithstanding the conclusions arrived at, in order that the child might enjoy the benefit of any doubt, a second physician was called in for another examination.

"In support of my contentions regarding those cases in which paralysis does occur, all the physicians would agree who makes the following statements relative to abortive poliomyelitis:

ABSORPTIVE POLIOMYELITIS.

At the onset it is safe to say that abortive poliomyelitis is a form of acute epidemic poliomyelitis in which the paralysis does not occur.

In my experience as special medical investigator of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, I have estimated that for every reported paralytic case there were at least two or three cases of a nature no less an authority than Philip A. E. Sheppard, M. D., medical investigator of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, who makes the following statements relative to abortive poliomyelitis:

1. Irritability, (2)
restlessness, (3) pain along the spine, (4) apathy. The transmissibility of this disease.

In view of the facts in the case, my explanation, and it will furnish us with the missing link, so to

In those No: from you with little if any more resuscitation, and his conclusions to a. simple pump, evidence

City my explanation, and it will cases that sound like the early days and no-If your investigation-

in the extremities, and (4) apathy. It would be of great benefit, in the-

"It would be of great benefit, in the solution of all our difficulties, if this form of poliomyelitis were taken more seriously. Indeed, they tell me that the pulmoter is used, and a manufacturer, where possible, by laboratory tests.

"In conclusion, I feel justified in saying that, with the wealth of evidence on hand, it is positively to make a positive diagnosis in abortive cases of acute epidemic poliomyelitis."

New York State had a veritable feast at their 18th annual meeting. The program committee is to be congratulated on getting together such an attractive program, our feature was the opportunity given every one in attendance to take part. Here is the program as published.

The Osteopaths of New York hold 12th Annual Convention at Hotel Utica, Utica, N. Y., October 27-28, 1916.

The Osteopaths of New York had an interesting program of study and discussion, and the afternoon session, under the chairmanship of Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, D. O., of Utica, was the most prominent feature.

The theme of the convention was "Osteopathy in the Treatment of Acute Diseases of the Nervous System." The program included a number of papers on various topics related to osteopathy, such as "The Value of Osteopathy in the Treatment of Acute Diseases of the Nervous System," "Osteopathy in the Treatment of Acute Diseases of the Nervous System," and "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute Diseases of the Nervous System." The audience was large and the interest was high, with many questions and comments from the floor.

The convention was well-organized and efficiently run, with the help of a competent committee. The proceedings were printed in the local newspapers and distributed throughout the state, thus attracting more attention to osteopathy.

The convention was a great success, and the success of the osteopathic profession in New York is due to the tireless efforts of its members. They have proved that osteopathy is a valuable and effective method of treating acute diseases of the nervous system, and that it should be given more recognition and credit for its contributions to the medical profession.
Osteopathic Truth

Declarative of Osteopathic Rights and Principles

One item of interest that was considered in the business session was the question of a "Declaration of Osteopathic Rights and Principles" similar to that adopted by the Illinois State Society at their meeting in Bloomington, Illinois. The following is a copy of the declaration of those who made copies in the printed copies which have been sent by the society to the members.

"The fundamental principles of Osteopathy are based on the following doctrines:

1. That the human body is a self-repairing organism.
2. That by virtue of these attributes the body is actively and potentially, the essential means or measures for growth, development, and repair of disease, and for the maintenance of health.
3. That normal circulation, nervous equilibrium and chemical co-ordination are the essentials of health.
4. That illness is most frequently initiated by some active or predisposing maladjustment of structure, such as bone, muscle, ligaments and the soft tissue of the organism, by trauma, environment, infection, improper diet, or other abnormal factors, so that vascular, nervous or chemical processes are disturbed, and these disturbed relations may occur in any of the structures of the body, so that we are required to consider the cause of the disturbance and to adjust this cause to the normal.
5. That in the development of the application of these facts, we have in all the fundamental sciences which go to make up a standard high school education on an accredited college or university, and beyond them, and that a knowledge of the body is essentially mechanical in its anatomical, histological, pathological aspects, it should be regarded as a vital-mechanical organ in the adjustment of structure, such as bone, muscle, ligaments and the soft tissue of the organism, by trauma, environment, infection, improper diet, or other abnormal factors, so that vascular, nervous or chemical processes are disturbed, and these disturbed relations may occur in any of the structures of the body, so that we are required to consider the cause of the disturbance and to adjust this cause to the normal.

Osteopathy teaches that there is nothing higher than Truth. It teaches that there can be no conflict between Osteopathy and the proven facts of science. It stands ready to modify any details of its position, whenever it can be shown that they are in conflict with the proven facts of science.

From this point of view it is evident that the normal functioning of the body depends on the correct adjustment of the mechanism and the vital processes to each other and to the body as a whole, and is necessary in order to function that the functions of self-repair may continue normal lines, without the intervention of any foreign agency.

Osteopathy recognizes that form may disturb function and it also recognizes that function may disturb form. Osteopathy recognizes that the body is a self-repairing organism, and that the functions of repair are inseparable.

Osteopathy recognizes that form may disturb function and function may disturb form. Osteopathy recognizes that the body is a self-repairing organism, and that the functions of repair are inseparable.

The introduction of Osteopathy.

The distinctive contribution of Osteopathy to medicine is the introduction of a new line of reasoning and methods of treatment. The facts relative to this conference,
which is highly commendable, are contained in the letter sent out by the committee in charge:

A conference to discuss osteopathic treatment of infantile paralysis will be held in Philadelphia Saturday, November 11th.

In view of the widespread epidemic this very serious disease quite often causes, a repetition of the scourge on a larger scale next year it seems wise that an effort should be made by the osteopathic schools to gather the facts established in clinics and private practice.

This conference will be held under the auspices of a commission, appointed by Dr. Jane Scott, President of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society, which has made a study of the disease in Philadelphia.

The program of speakers has not yet been arranged but there will be addresses by men and women who have had wide experience with the disease.

The conference will be open for free discussion and everyone in attendance will have the opportunity to express his or her views and to ask unlimited questions.

Will you make an effort to attend? Be a member of the Commission if you intend to be present.

Fraternally yours,

IRA W. DREW, Professor of Children's Diseases.

J. VAN TUYL, Professor of Nervous Diseases.

ARTHUR M. FLACK, Professor of Pathology.

D. S. PENNOCK, Professor of Surgery.

C. D. B. BALBINE, Professor of Bacteriology.

Members of Commission.

OSTEOPATHS VOLUNTEER.

Staff of Physicians for Free Treatment of Paralysis Cases—Mayor Puts Question Before Hospital Trustees.

From Boston Transcript of Oct. 23.

Sreturns of a staff of Osteopathic physicians for the free treatment of children crippled by infantile paralysis, have been offered to Mayor Curley by the Boston Osteopathic Society, and the matter is in the hands of the Trustees of the Boston City Hospital.

"The necessity for this offer arises from the fact that there is no public institution in the city of Boston where charity cases can receive osteopathic treatment," the letter says: "Osteopathic clinics established in various other cities for the treatment of this condition have proved of great value, and we feel sure that you will find this institution to the best of your ability in our efforts to give poor children in the city of Boston the same effective treatment which is available in private practice.

"Inasmuch as infantile paralysis is a disturbance of the spinal cord, it is obvious that the proper practice whose basic principle is spinal adjustment is the logical one for the successful handling of such cases.

"We would be glad to confer with you regarding the institution in which you may find it more convenient to receive these clinic facilities. As it is a well-recognized fact that the sooner treatment is given in the initial cases the greater the possibility of benefit, we respectfully urge the utmost expedition in making your decision."

Enclosed in the communication to the mayor was a report of the meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York in the Manhattan Hill Hotel, Saturday night, when instances of numerous cases of paralysis cured were elicited by osteopaths.

OSTEOPATHIC SURGERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. O. O. Bashlin of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy sends out a letter to the osteopathic profession of the east, worded in part as follows:

"I will again resume my surgical practice at the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. Some of the operations performed last year were congenital dislocation of the hip, one traumatic dislocation of the left hip (thirteen and one-half years standing); Pott's disease, all varieties of talipes, appendicitis, carcinoma of the breast, ovarioctomies, suspension and fixation of the uterus, perineorrhaphy, trachelorrhaphy, hydrocele, varicocele, cystocele, tonsillectomies, adENOIDS, hemorrhoids, hernia, fistula-in-anum, fracture of the patella (open opera-

"I trust I can have your support. Your cases will be handled absolutely osteopathically as I have no medical degree and will be returned to you if your osteopathic boosters. It will advertise osteopathy. We must depend upon the osteopathy of the attending medical practitioner sends his cases to the medical hospital. Send your cases to me and keep them within the profession.

"For any decision that may be desired, address me in care of the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia or the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

It is to be hoped that osteopaths having surgical cases will correspond with Dr. Bashlin.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY ITEMS.

Dr. Carl D. Clapp, of Utica, N. Y., will spend the first week in November hunting deer.

Dr. Stanley M. Hunter, of Los Angeles, Cal., says: "I subscribe to the Declaration of Independence." (Osteopathic Truth)

At the regular monthly meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society Oct. 21, the whole evening was devoted to the discussion of Infantile Paralysis. The fact is that other schools of practice are helpless in this disease. The question of establishing an Osteopathic Clinic was considered. Among those who took part in the discussion were Drs. Smith, Denette, Lane, Rogers, Emery, Cave and Goode.

An organization of women has been formed in Massachusetts to be known as the Militia of Mercy. Its purpose is to check the ravages of infantile paralysis.

The chief aim is to prevent the malady from becoming a permanent menace and the co-operation of the women of the State is sought. The osteopaths of Massachusetts should be invited to be a part of this project.

Dr. Thomas H. Spence and Dr. Alice M. Spence, of New York City, announce that their son, Dr. Philip Sumner Spence, will have charge of the office this year at 16 Central Park West, after October 16. From experience in orthopedic and dispensary practice he is prepared to make special appointments for cases needing medical exercises, and corrective treatment. Dr. Thomas H. Spence and Dr. Alice M. Spence will be available for consultation and special work by appointment later in the season.

Dr. L. J. Bingham, of Itaheca, N. Y., writes: "The paper looks good to me and I shall be glad to contribute my mite toward making it a success."

Dr. Grover C. Proctor, formerly of Los Angeles, is located at Wellesley Hills, Mass., and intends to open an office in Boston shortly.

Dr. Proctor formerly practised in Boston before going West several years ago.

Dr. George E. Smith of 93 School St., Belmont, while driving his coupé, figured in an accident recently. His machine was struck by another car and knocked off the roadway into a vacant lot. The car barely escaped turning over. Dr. Smith was uninjured.

Dr. W. Curtis Brigham of Los Angeles was the principal speaker at a special meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society October 31st. His subject was "The Osteopathic Principles of Surgery.

The Program Committee, consisting of Drs. George W. Goode, Chairman, F. A. Cave, Frank M. Vaughan, Sidney A. Ellis and E. Laura Meader, are preparing a good program for the national meeting of the Society in January.

Dr. James D. Edwards of St. Louis writes: "Some Journal, I enjoyed it immensely."

PATIENT DIES IN DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

James R. Hathaway, chief prosecuting attorney for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals died in the office of Dr. Burton H. Proctor, 15 Beacon St., Oct. 20th, while his knee was being examined. The Medical Examiner attributed death to natural causes.

AN OVERSIGHT.

An apology is due Dr. Ralph G. Page, whose name was accidentally omitted from the published list of sponsors for Osteopathic Truth. Dr. Page has furnished financial as well as moral support to this movement, and we regret this oversight.

MOVING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Osteopathic Truth to hand. Thank goodness we are making a move in the right direction at last. The movement is beginning, and the happenings at some of our schools, one cannot but wonder where we are all going. It is easy to point out the main sources of trouble, too low standard of admission to our schools, too much inefficient teaching of the vital principles of Osteopathy. However Osteopathic Truth covers the situation very thoroughly and I am completely and emphatically in sympathy with this "Rally round the Flag." effort.

R. E. TUTTLE.